

Commercial.

THIS DAY.

Business is still very quiet in the Share Market. Banks are slightly weaker this morning, with sellers at 189 per cent. premium for cash and end of the month, and at 200 for December 31st. China Sugars have been done at quotation and also at 143 for the end of the year. No other transactions of importance came under our notice.

4 o'clock p.m.—Since noon Banks have been done at 196 1/2 per cent. premium for the end of November. Further sales of China Sugars have been negotiated at 143 per share for December 31st. Other stocks remain as per annexed list.

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—...
 Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—New Issue—189 per cent. premium, sellers.
 Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$650 per share.
 China Traders' Insurance Company—\$80 per share.
 North China Insurance—Tls. 1,400 per share.
 Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$105 per share, buyers.
 Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 1030 per share, sellers.
 Chinese Insurance Company—\$215 per share, sellers.
 On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150 per share.
 Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$352 per share, sellers.
 China Fire Insurance Company—\$368 per share, buyers.
 Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—58 per cent. premium, buyers.
 Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$50 per share, premium.
 China and Manila Steam Ship Company—118 per share.
 Hongkong Gas Company—\$80 per share.
 Hongkong Hotel Company—\$150 per share, buyers.
 Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—171 per cent. discount, sellers.
 China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$140 per share, sellers.
 China Sugar Refining Company (Debtentures)—2 per cent. premium.
 Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$78 per share, sellers.
 Hongkong Ice Company—\$155 per share, sellers.
 Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$80 per share, buyers.
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1878—11 per cent. prem. ex int.
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1881—2 per cent. prem.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—Bank, T. T. 3/7 1/2
 Bank Bills, on demand 3/8 1/2
 Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 3/8 1/2
 Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/8 1/2
 Credits, at 4 months' sight 3/8 1/2
 Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/8 1/2 @ 3/9
 ON PARIS.—
 Bank Bills, on demand 4.70
 Credits, at 4 months' sight 4.80
 ON BOMBAY.—Bank, T. T. 223 1/2
 ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, T. T. 223 1/2
 On Demand 223 1/2
 ON SHANGHAI.—
 Bank, sight 73 1/2
 Private, 30 days' sight 73 1/2

EXPORT CARGO.

Per City of Rio de Janeiro, str., for Yokohama—3,116 bags Sugar, and 63 packages Merchandise. For San Francisco—38,037 bags Rice, 125 bags Coffee, 180 bags Pepper, 1,585 boxes Oil, 23 boxes Silk piece Goods, 20 boxes Nutmegs, 136 packages Tea, and 6,430 packages Merchandise. For Honolulu—36 packages Merchandise. For Victoria, B.C.—16 packages Crude Oil, 380 packages Merchandise, and 560 bags Rice. For Portland, Oregon—3,200 bags Rice, and 140 packages Merchandise. For Acapulco—1 case Flore Silk. For Panama—500 bags Rice, 1 pkge. Crude Oil, 2 packages Silk, and 178 packages Merchandise. For Calcutta—80 packages Merchandise. For Boston—3 packages Merchandise. For Chicago—283 packages Tea. For New York—10 packages Straw Hats, 80 packages Tea, 2 packages Merchandise, and 60 bales Raw Silk.

OPIUM MARKET.—THIS DAY.

NEW MALWA per picul, \$535
 (Allowance, Tals 16)
 OLD MALWA per picul, \$575
 (Allowance, Tals 32)
 NEW PATNA, high touch (without choice) per chest \$583 1/2
 NEW PATNA, high touch (first choice) per chest \$585
 NEW PATNA, high touch (bottom) per chest \$587 1/2
 NEW PATNA, high touch (second choice) per chest \$580
 NEW PATNA, low touch (without choice) per chest \$580
 NEW PATNA, low touch (first choice) per chest \$582 1/2
 NEW PATNA, low touch (bottom) per chest \$585
 NEW PATNA, low touch (second choice) per chest \$577 1/2
 OLD PATNA, per chest \$560
 NEW BENARES, high touch (without choice) per chest \$557 1/2
 NEW BENARES, high touch (bottom) per chest \$560
 NEW PERSIAN (best quality) per picul, \$520
 OLD PERSIAN (best quality) per picul, \$400
 OLD PERSIAN (second quality) per picul, \$320

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(From Messrs. FALCONER & CO'S REGISTER.)
 Barometer—1 P.M. 30.10
 Barometer—4 P.M. 30.00
 Thermometer—1 P.M. 78
 Thermometer—4 P.M. 78
 Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb) 71
 Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb) 71
 TO-DAY.
 Barometer—9 A.M. 30.10
 Barometer—12 P.M. 30.10
 Barometer—3 P.M. 30.10
 Barometer—6 P.M. 30.10
 Barometer—9 A.M. (Wet bulb) 71
 Barometer—12 P.M. (Wet bulb) 71
 Barometer—3 P.M. (Wet bulb) 71
 Barometer—6 P.M. (Wet bulb) 71
 Thermometer—1 P.M. 78
 Thermometer—4 P.M. 78
 Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb) 71
 Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb) 71
 Thermometer—Maximum (over night) 77

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

JORGE JUAN, British steamer, 522, Thebaud, 25th September, Manila 22nd September, Hongkong—Russett & Co.
 TEHERAN, British steamer, 1,771, R. G. Murray, 25th Sept.—Shanghai 23rd Sept., Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.
 FOKIEN, British steamer, 508, Harris, 26th Sept.—Taiwan 23rd September, and Amoy 25th, General.—D. Laprak & Co.
 PALOS, American gunboat, Commander Green, 26th September, Swatow 25th September.
 HWAI-YUEN, Chinese steamer, 684, Wilson, 26th September, Canton 25th Sept., General.—C. M. S. N. Co.
 CHINKIANG, British steamer, 780, S. M. Or, 26th September, Canton 25th September, General.—Siemssen & Co.
 ASTERIA, British brig, 211, Samuel Cox, 26th September, Normanston (North Queensland) 18th Sept., Ballast.—Captain.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.
 MYANNY, British barkentine, for Port Natal.
 JORGE JUAN, British steamer, for Amoy.

DEPARTURES.

September 26, Greyhound, British steamer, for Hoihow.
 September 26, Chocorua, American ship, for Hoihow.
 September 26, Mennulr, British steamer, for Port Darwin &c.

PASSENGERS—ARRIVED.

Per Teheran, str., from Shanghai.—Messrs. J. C. Bois, F. de Bovis, and C. Genet, 19 Chinese, and 2 cooks, for Hongkong. For Bombay.—Mr. and Mrs. Higgins. For London.—Messrs. F. M. Hague, and H. Kuster.
 Per JORGE JUAN, str., from Manila.—Mrs. Pier and 2 children, Messrs. C. A. Tomas, J. A. Freerks, Joaquin Preysler, G. C. Tufant, and Captain Thomas, 5 Europeans on deck, and 20 Chinese.
 Per FOKIEN, str., from Taiwanfo, &c.—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell and child, Messrs. J. Elles, and P. Cass, 1 European, and 13 Chinese.
 Per Greyhound, str., for Hoihow, and 40 Chinese.
 To DEPART.
 Per JORGE JUAN, str., for Amoy.—1 European and 250 Chinese.

REPORTS.

The British steamship Teheran reports left Shanghai on the 23rd instant. Had moderate to fresh North Easterly winds and fine weather.
 The British steamship JORGE JUAN reports left Manila on the 22nd instant. Had fine weather until past North-east end of Luzon, and thence to port had strong N.E. gale with a high sea.
 The British steamship FOKIEN reports left Taiwanfo on the 23rd instant, and Amoy on the 25th. From Taiwanfo to Amoy experienced strong N.E. breeze with high sea and clear weather. From Amoy to port had fresh N.E. winds and fine clear weather. In Amoy the steamship Maritima arrived. Passed the steamship Thales off Chapel Island, bound to Amoy. Passed the steamship Don Juan off Cape of Good Hope, bound North.

SHANGHAI SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.
 12, Chung-king, British steamer, from Tientsin.
 13, Onfordshire, British steamer, from Higo.
 13, Fookang, British steamer, from Hongkong.
 13, Hae-an, Chinese steamer, from Hankow.
 13, Centaur, German bark, from Nagasaki.
 14, Fung-shun, Chinese steamer, from Tien-shi.
 14, Kung-wo, British steamer, from Hankow.
 15, Hwai-yuen, Chinese str., from Hongkong.
 15, Lee-yuen, Chinese steamer, from Swatow.
 15, Kiang-teen, Chinese str., from Ningpo.
 15, Chinkiang, British str., from Hongkong.
 15, Kwa-hsing, Chinese steamer, from a cruise.
 15, Nagoya Maru, Japanese steamer, from Japan.
 15, Yeh-shin, Chinese steamer, from Hongkong.
 15, Oksu, French steamer, from Hongkong.
 15, Kiang-foo, Chinese steamer, from Hankow.
 16, Tun-shin, British steamer, from Ningpo.
 16, Fuh-wo, British steamer, from Hankow.
 16, W. C. de Vries, British str., from Hankow.
 16, Wha-on, British steamer, from Hankow.
 16, Taki, British steamer, from Foochow.
 16, Kumasako Maru, Japan. bk., from K'notzu.
 17, Ichang, British steamer, from Hankow.
 17, Hideyoshi Maru, Japan. str., from K'notzu.
 17, Newchwang, British str., from Tientsin.
 17, Diamond, British bark, from Nagasaki.
 DEPARTURES.
 13, Ushiwaka Maru, Japan. str., for K'notzu.
 13, Ingo, German steamer, for Nagasaki.
 13, Fuy-yue, Chinese steamer, for Hongkong.
 13, Hae-shin, Chinese steamer, for Foochow.
 13, Kiang-yuen, Chinese steamer, for Hankow.
 13, M. Selchau, Danish bark, for Nagasaki.
 13, Kowshing, British steamer, for Chefoo.
 13, Volta, French corvette, for Tientsin.
 13, Gervase, British steamer, for Nagasaki.
 13, Bengloe, British steamer, for New York.
 13, Lusitania, German str., for Newchwang.
 13, Steuthamer, British steamer, for Higo.
 13, Taiwo, British steamer, for Hankow.
 13, Helena, British bark, for Tientsin.
 13, Chung-king, British steamer, for Chefoo.
 13, Hae-an, Chinese steamer, for Chefoo.
 13, Vigilant, British despatch-vcs., for Tientsin.
 13, Shanghai, British steamer, for Tientsin.
 13, Fung-shun, Chinese steamer, for Tientsin.
 13, Menclaus, British steamer, for London.
 13, Fookang, British steamer, for Hongkong.
 13, Yangtze, British str., for Hongkong.
 13, Kiang-teen, Chinese steamer, for Ningpo.
 13, Tun-shin, British steamer, for Ningpo.

Post Office.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE.

For Amoy.—Per JORGE JUAN, to-day, the 26th instant, at 5 P.M.
 For Straits, Colombo, and Bombay.—Per Pandora, to-morrow, the 27th instant, at 11.30 A.M.
 For Amoy and Tamsul.—Per FOKIEN, to-morrow, the 27th instant, at 5 P.M.
 For Saigon, Pontianak, Batavia, Samang, and Sourabaya.—Per Compla, on Friday, the 28th instant, at 9.30 A.M.
 For Swatow, Singapore, and Bangkok.—Per Phra Chom Kiao, on Friday, the 28th instant, at 9.30 A.M.
 For Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow.—Per Namoa, on Friday, the 28th instant, at 11.30 A.M.
 For Swatow, Singapore, and Bangkok.—Per Kong Bang, on Friday, the 28th instant, at 11.30 A.M.
 For Straits and London.—Per Glenlogie, on Friday, the 28th instant, at 7 P.M.
 For Nagasaki and Kobe.—Per Takashika Maru, on Friday, the 28th instant, at 2.30 P.M.
 For Shanghai.—Per Peking, on Friday, the 28th instant, at 3.30 P.M.
 For Nagasaki, Higo, and Yokohama.—Per Khiva, on Saturday, the 29th instant, at 11.30 A.M.
 For Saigon.—Per Canha, on Saturday, the 29th instant, at 4.30 P.M.
 For Straits and Bombay.—Per Kankar, on Monday, the 1st proximo, at 3.30 P.M.

SHIPPING IN HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.

ACTIV, Danish steamer, 268, Revebeck, 23rd Sept.—Hoihow 21st September, General.—C. M. S. N. Co.
 ALBANY, British steamer, 305, Goddard, 21st Sept.—Swatow 20th September, General.—D. Laprak & Co.
 AMOY, British steamer, 814, C. Herrmann, 21st August, Canton 20th August, General.—Siemssen & Co.—Kowloon Dock.
 COMPTA, Dutch steamer, 1,352, Rendler, 22nd Sept.—Amoy 21st Sept., General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 CAMRON, British steamer, 1,096, Jaques, 13th September, Saigon 12th September, Rice and General.—T. M. S. N. Co.
 CITY OF TOKIO, American steamer, 3,891, J. Maury, 14th September, San Francisco, 18th August, and Yokohama 8th September, Mails and General.—P. M. S. S. Co.
 CRUSAHER, British steamer, 647, T. Rowin, 30th August, Saigon 25th August, General.—Arnold, Karberg & Co.
 EMUY, Spanish steamer, 410, Rementeria, 30th June, Manila 27th June, General.—Remedios & Co.—Kowloon Dock.
 FAME, British steamer, 117 (Stopan)—Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.
 FOOKSANG, British steamer, 990, Hogg, 21st Sept.—Canton 20th Sept., General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 GRAVINA, Spanish steamer, 308, Echevarria, 12th Sept.—Manila 8th Sept., Ballast.—Remedios & Co.—Kowloon Dock.
 GORDON CASTLE, British steamer, 1,320, W. Waring, New Zealand, and Sydney 20th August, Cape Moreton, Townsville, Cooktown, Thursday Island, and Port Darwin 13th September, Coal and General.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.
 KASHGAR, British steamer, 1,515, W. J. Webber, 24th September, Yokohama 16th Sept., Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.
 KHIVA, British steamer, 2,600, P. Harris, 10th Sept.—Bombay 31st Sept., Penang 10th, and Singapore 13th, General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.
 KONG BENG, British steamer, 862, R. Jones, 24th September, Bangkok 18th Sept., General.—Yuen Fat Hong.
 LI YUNG, Annamite steamer, 150, Chun, 10th June, Tournon 13th June, General.—Chinese.
 NAMOA, British steamer, 862, Geo. Westoby, 11th September, Foochow 7th September, Amoy 8th, and Swatow 10th, General.—D. Laprak & Co.
 NELSON, British steamer, 894, James Thorne, 22nd September, Sydney 9th August, and Batavia 11th Sept., Coals.—Russell & Co.
 PANDORA, Austro-Hungarian steamer, 1,782, G. Sturl, 18th September, Trieste, and Singapore 11th September, General.—Melchers & Co.
 PHRA CHOM KIAO, British steamer, 1,011, H. Stratton, 23rd September, Bangkok 17th Sept., Rice and General.—Hop Hing Hong.
 SEA GULL, American steamer, 48, Hayden, Nov. 24th.—China Traders' Insurance Co.
 SIN TAIWAN, German str., 47, H. Vickers, 30th July, Taiwan 24th July, Ballast.—Captain.
 TAKASHIMA MARU, Japanese steamer, 3,500, 23rd September, Kobe, and Nagasaki 18th September, General.—Mitsui Bishi M. S. S. Co.
 SAILING VESSELS.
 ANTON GUNTHER, German bark, 441, F. Steinbrugg, 21st August, Amoy—Tournon 31st July, General.—Melchers & Co.
 CHARLES BAL, British ship, 1,431, W. J. Watson, 16th September, Cardiff 6th May, Coals.—P. & O. S. N. Co.
 CONCORDIA, German 3-m. schooner, 474, H. Ruster, 16th September, Nagasaki 31st August, Coals.—Siemssen & Co.
 FORTUNE, Siamese bark, 447, Soderstrom, 26th August, Bangkok 11th August, General.—Chinese.
 FURNACE ABNEY, American bark, 1,044, Martey, 22nd Sept.—Yokohama 30th August, Ballast.—Captain.
 GREYHOUND, British brig, 211, Prescott, 9th August, Albany, W.A., 16th June, Wood.—Gillman & Co.
 HERMANN, German bark, 444, M. Traulsen, 21st September, Yap 30th August, Copra.—Wieler & Co.
 H. W. DUDLEY, American bark, 1,085, D. W. Dudley, 1st Sept.—Nagasaki 23rd August, Coals.—Captain.
 J. A. BORDLAND, American bark, 635, Y. A. Kent, 8th September, Newcastle 6th July, Coals.—Russell & Co.
 KILKENNY, British bark, 795, H. Wallace, 11th August, Hamburg 11th April, General.—Siemssen & Co.
 LOTHAR, British bark, 800, Dexter, 23rd Sept.—London 27th May, General.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.
 LOUISA, German 3-m. sch., 245, Scherlock, 2nd Jan.—Whampoa 31st Dec., General.—Captain.
 MAOIC, British schooner, 214, White, 20th Aug.—Newchwang 25th July, Beans.—Order.
 MARKRETHE, German bark, 358, Jensen, 16th September, Chefoo 23rd August, Beans.—Wieler & Co.
 MARIE, German bark, 430, Thomschewsky, 27th August, Swatow August 10th, Ballast.—Captain.
 MOUNT LEBANON, British bark, 436, Chas. H. Nelson, 16th September, Newchwang 18th August, Beans.—Kwong Ching.
 MYANNY, British barkentine, 162, James Vincent, 23rd August, Port Natal 27th June, Ballast.—Turner & Co.
 ORED BAXTER, American bark, 876, Obed, 23rd Sept.—Shanghai 18th September, Ballast.—Russell & Co.
 PAUL JONES, American ship, 1,205, E. A. Gerich, 8th September, Shanghai 20th August, Ballast.—Russell & Co.
 ROBERT DIXON, American ship, 1,368, O. C. Young, 23rd August, Cardiff 23rd April, Coals.—Russell & Co.
 SCHWAN, German brig, 276, Schroder, 16th Sept.—Nagasaki 27th August, Coals.—Siemssen & Co.
 SEA RIFLE, British barkentine, 182, A. Rickers, 24th Sept.—Freemantle 18th August, Sandalwood.—Siemssen & Co.
 SILVER EAGLE, British bark, 908, S. Richards, 21st August, London 9th May, General.—Wieler & Co.
 SOUNTAG, American bark, 1,004, F. D. Wells, 9th August, Newcastle, N.S.W., 7th June, Coals.—Adamson, Bell & Co.
 SPARTAN, American schooner, 85, Ch. Vincent, 26th July, from Chongchow.—W. H. Ray.
 STILLMAN B. ALLEN, American bark, 167, W. S. Eldredge, 28th August, Honolulu 3rd July, Oil and Coals.—Russell & Co.
 S. S. RUDOWAY, American bark, 733, H. S. Topp, 2nd, 10th Sept.—Bangkok, 25th August, General.—Chinese.
 TEKLI, British bark, 390, L. P. Buchholdt, 23rd Sept.—Newchwang 9th Sept., Beans.—Chinese.
 TIKUAN, British bark, 438, S. Hync, 9th Sept.—Newchwang 17th August, Beans.—Wieler & Co.
 THREE BROTHERS, British bark, 366, Kahleke, 1st Sept.—Quinhon 25th August, General.—E. E. Tye Hong.
 TREBER, German bark, 392, P. Lorenzen, 25th Sept.—Amoy 23rd September, Beans.—Ed. Schellhass & Co.

HONGKONG SAILING VESSELS.

Continued.

TWILIGHT, American ship, 1,265, W. C. Wal-land, 8th June, Newcastle, N.S.W., 14th April, Coals.—Adamson, Bell & Co.
 WRECKER, American bark, 55, Henderson, 16th July, Chong Island 1st June, General.—Blackhead & Co.
 VICTOR, British bark, 402, J. D. Forbes, 13th Sept.—Freemantle 1st Aug., Sandalwood.—Siemssen & Co.
 WILDWOOD, American bark, 1,009, Chas. P. Sawyer, 23rd Sept.—Nagasaki 14th Sept., Coals.—Russell & Co.
 YOUNG SIAM, Siamese bark, 701, W. Saxtorph, 12th Sept.—Bangkok 27th August, General.—Captain.
 ZOUAVE, American ship, 1,202, Robert C. Loper, 23rd August, Cardiff 4th April, Coals.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

CANTON.

MEI-FOO, Chinese steamer, 1,384, W. H. Lunt, 19th Sept.—Newchwang, and Chefoo 13th Sept., Beans.—C. M. S. N. Co.
 POSANO, British steamer, 983, Irvine, 24th Sept.—Shanghai 21st September, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

WHAMPOA.

ELIZABETH CHILDS, British bark, 400, S. James, 15th Sept.—Newchwang 1st Sept., Beans.—Chinese.

RIVER STEAMERS.

Hankow, British steamer, 2,235, Ogston.—Butterfield & Swire.
 Ho-nam, British steamer, 1,377, T. Benning.—Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.
 Kiang-ping, Chinese steamer, 360, Holmes.—M. S. N. Co.
 Kiu-kiang, British steamer, 617, G. B. Lefavour, Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.
 Klung-chow, British steamer, 159, Goggin.—Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.
 Pawan, British steamer, 1,890, Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.
 White Cloud, British steamer, 527, A. Benning.—Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.
 Yot-sai, British steamer, 180, Hoyland.—Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.

AMOI.

In Port on 18th September, 1883.

Albatros, German schooner, 216 (Brunnia)—Pasdag & Co.
 Amoy, German schooner, 314 (Thetien)—H. A. Petersen & Co.
 Anna Dorothea, German bark, 343 (Jensen)—Pasdag & Co.
 Anna Bertha, German bark, 480 (Krause)—Pasdag & Co.
 Annie, German schooner, 330 (Moller)—H. A. Petersen & Co.
 Confucius, Siamese schooner, 258 (Simpson)—Captain.
 Doretta, Siamese brig, 300 (Martin)—Order.
 Formosa, British 3-m. schooner, 381 (Quayle)—Boyd & Co.
 Frohlich, German brig, 360 (Moller)—Pasdag & Co.
 Glenury, British 3-m. schooner, 283 (Thomson)—Pasdag & Co.
 Helene, German bark, 250 (Kosow)—Boyd & Co.
 Hieronymus, German bark, 435 (Ipsland)—H. A. Petersen & Co.
 Hilda Maria, German bark, 275 (Tennil)—Pasdag & Co.
 Johann Carl, German schooner, 144 (Floger)—Pasdag & Co.
 Kvik, Norwegian bark, 416 (Larsen)—Pasdag & Co.
 Orient, German bark, 461 (Roder)—H. A. Petersen & Co.
 Oscar Moeyer, German bark, 560 (Johannsen)—H. A. Petersen & Co.
 Sibirien, German bark, 367 (Johannsen)—H. A. Petersen & Co.
 Sofia, Swedish brig, 280 (Pehrson)—H. A. Petersen & Co.
 Wagrien, German schooner, 179 (Dibbern)—H. A. Petersen & Co.
 Walter Siegfried, British bark, 394 (Hansson)—Pasdag & Co.

FOOCHOW.

In Port on 20th September, 1883.
 Almatia, American schooner, 386 (Lapham)—Chinese.
 Guiding Star, British bark, 311 (Schmitzer)—Chinese.
 Lee-yih, British bark, 235 (Culhane)—Chinese.
 Occident, German bark, 251 (Bentler)—Chinese.

SHANGHAI.

In Port on 20th September, 1883.
 Brunette, British bark, 375 (Turnhill)—Morris & Co.
 Centaur, German bark, 469 (Offensen)—Gip-perich & Burchard.
 Charon Wattana, Siamese bark, 565 (Ulrich)—Butterfield & Swire.
 Chibaya Maru, Japanese bark, 441 (Yamamoto)—M. B. Kallala.
 Chinglat, Chinese bark, 472 (Taylor)—C. M. S. N. Co.
 Diamond, British bark, 391 (Neso)—Morris & Co.
 Earl of Elgin, British bark, 979 (Morrison)—S. C. & Co.
 Eagle, Siamese bark, (Gammon)—Master.
 Hugo & Otto, Norwegian bark, 370 (Koeck)—Lewis & Hopkins.
 Kolga, German bark, 540 (Lome Bang)—Russell & Co.
 Leadard, British ship, 148 (Hamilton)—J. W. Muller.
 Lucky, Siamese bark, 424 (Sequeira)—Master.
 Mary L. Stone, American ship, 1,420 (Josselyn)—C. & J. Trading Co.
 Pelham, British brig, 254 (Downie)—Mackenzie & Co.
 Siam, Siamese bark, 225 (Thomson)—Butterfield & Swire.

YOKOHAMA.

In Port on 15th September, 1883.
 Alma, American schooner, 52 (Tibbey)—J. D. Carroll & Co.
 Antelope, American ship, 1,250 (Peabody)—C. & J. Trading Co.
 Black Diamond, German bark, 670 (Boyd)—P. Bohm.
 E. von Beaulieu, German bark, 336 (Gelling)—Grosser & Co.
 Guam, British schooner, 294 (Marrs)—Master.
 J. V. Troop, British ship, 1,291 (Farnsworth)—Gomes & Co.
 M. Winkelman, American bark, 505 (Alberg)—M. Hermann & Co.
 Normanby, American ship, 1,150 (E. F. Tukey)—Master.
 Pearl, American bark, 536 (Howe)—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 Soooloo, British bark, 472 (Balkio)—P. M. S. S. Co.
 Stout, Norwegian bark, 381 (Hannester)—Japanese.
 W. H. Lincoln, American ship, 1,444 (Daily)—Master.

For Sale.

HONGKONG TIMBER YARD, WANCHAI.

OREGON PINE SPARS AND LUMBER ALWAYS ON HAND.
 L. MALLORY, Proprietor.
 Hongkong, 24th June, 1881. [501]

WILLIAM SCHMIDT & CO. GUNMAKERS & AMMUNITION DEALERS.

BEACONSFIELD ARCADE.
 Arms, Ammunition, and Requisites of every description.
 Arms Repaired, Cleaned, or Converted at moderate charges.
 Sporting Guns and Ammunition always on hand. [9]

THE CITY OF MANILA CIGAR STORE.

HAS FOR SALE.

CIGARS of all Brands, Imperiales, Caballeros, Vagueros, Regalias, Londres, Nuevo Habanos of all Brands, quality guaranteed. TOBACCO of all Brands, at moderate prices. FANCY GOODS from the Parisian markets, Meerschaum Pipes, Jewellery of Choice Designs. Sun Hats, &c., &c.; Commissions Executed.

JOSE M. BASA, No. 51, B, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL, Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [543]

FOR SALE CHEAP.

FIVE TO SIX HUNDRED TONS COKE IN LOTS FROM ONE TON UPWARDS.
 COAL TARI IN BARRELS.
 CHOY CHEW, 230, PRAYA WEST, Hongkong, 5th April, 1883. [562]

D. K. GRIFFITH.

MANUFACTURER OF THE LONDON AERATED WATERS, 7, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, (Opposite the City Hall).

Having Purchased the entire Machinery of the late Mr. E. CHASTEL'S SODA WATER FACTORY is now prepared to execute the largest orders for every description of Aerated Waters with promptness and despatch.

SUPERIOR QUALITY GUARANTEED. Consumers are invited to try these carefully Manufactured SPARKLING WATERS.

THREE DOZEN FOR ONE DOLLAR. All Orders and Communications should be addressed to The Factory, 7, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, Hongkong, 11th April, 1882. [579]

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.

SHIPCHANDLERS, STORE-KEEPERS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS, PRAYA CENTRAL.

AMERICAN ENGINEERS' AND HOUSEHOLD TOOLS.

FAIRBANKS AND HOWE'S SCALES, SALTER'S SPRING BALANCES, FORCE PUMPS FOR SHIPS' USE, DRILLING MACHINES, HITCHCOCK'S PATENT TABLE LAMPS, and BOTTLE WASHING AND CORKING MACHINES.

SHIPS' SKYLIGHTS, POLISHED PLATE GLASS, STEEL HAWSERS ON REEL STAND, CHARCOAL WATER FILTERS, SPARKLING SCHARZHOFFER BEER, FLENSBURG STOCK BEER, MARIENTHALER BEER, IN QUARTS & PINTS, VEVEU CLICQUOT PONSARDIN AND THEOPHILE RORDEX & Co.'s GLADIATEUR CHAMPAGNE, CHAS. MOTZ & Co.'s CLARETS, VALEIRAAC MEDOC, ST. ESTEPE MEDOC, MARGAUX MEDOC, PURE CONDENSED ALPINE MILK, WESTPHALIA HAMS, SMOKED BEEF IN TINS, GERMAN VEGETABLES IN TINS, BEST GOUDA CHEESE IN TINS, SALT MEAT SAUSAGES IN KES, SALT SPICED BEEF IN KES, KEROSENE STOVES.

JUST PUBLISHED. THE TYPHOON OF THE EASTERN SEAS,

The witness, was then released, subject to recall.

Wong Nam Po, a Chinese subject, sworn, and examined by the Crown Advocate, deposed—I am a tea merchant carrying on trade under the firm name of Shun Cheung Lung Hong. I live at Wan Chu Bridge and my place of business is in Wan Wong Street. I did not see last witness, but I know him slightly. If this man belongs to Vi Ki Hong his name is Wong, and his shop is in the street the same as mine. My shop is further west. I went out at a past 6 from my dwelling house. I was going to my tea hong. My house was to the east of my tea house and I consequently went towards the west. I go usually about this time to my shop. When I was walking I saw some men here and there waiting for tea hire. There were several Europeans coming from the west towards the east; there were about three or four but I did not count them. I recognize Logan (points him out) as one of the men. I had never seen him before that morning. I saw a rattle cane in the hands of one of the men (pointing to Logan) and I saw him strike people with it, the people who were sitting there waiting to be hired. They did nothing to cause the men to strike them. He struck four and the fifth raised his hand in remonstrance. I did not hear the prisoner say anything, and if I had I could not have understood it. One of the Chinese held up his hand to ward off the blow, when the prisoner again struck him. The man who was struck said to the foreigner who struck him, "I am sitting here, I have not offended you, I have not troubled you, why do you strike me?" I do not remember particularly whether this foreigner spoke or not. He stepped across to a house and some one handed him a fire-arm. The prisoner's house is to the east of mine and is about seven of tens of Chinese feet. A woman handed the prisoner the gun. When I saw the fire-arm, I was afraid and ran over to my shop and shut my door. I heard nothing except some people running. I also heard the report of a fire-arm and a short time after I heard another report. I could not see from my house as there are iron bars to all of my shops windows, and I was afraid to go outside. There were no demonstrations of the Chinese by throwing stones. I could see that there were several people at my house and others in various directions.

Cross examined by Mr. Wise.—There were not so many as fifty persons, including men, women, and children. There were more than 20. I did not see whether, while the prisoner had the rattle in his hand, the others who were with him had anything in their hands or not? There was one rather stout and one rather taller than this one.

At this juncture the court adjourned for fifteen minutes. On resuming, the same witness continued.—I think they were all dressed in white, but I can't say. There were five coolies sitting down and they were not struck with any particular strength and when the fifth coolie attempted to ward off the blow he was struck hard. The fifth one said something but I could not catch what it was. I am certain that the woman and prisoner fired a fire-arm. I am not certain to tell for certain. It was not five, four or three Chinese feet long. How can I know whether it was two feet long or not? I could not say for certain how long this fire-arm was. I have said, when people asked me, that it was about one foot long. I cannot say that I told H.M. Consul at the preliminary trial that the fire-arm was two feet long. I do not know what the foreigner did with the stick after he got across the threshold of his door. The other foreigners were standing quietly by while the prisoner went in for the fire-arm. I saw four foreigners. There were several foreigners there, one passing and I was confused and ran away. I am an elder or Kai Fong of that street. There are no gamblers there; all the people are respectable.

By His Lordship—I did not see a dog struck at all. Andrew K. Duncan deposed—I am constable to the British Consulate at Canton. I had to arrest the prisoner on the 14th of August last. I subsequently arrested a man by the name of Johnson in the same locality. He gave himself up to the British Consulate for protection. I went this morning with Mr. Denison, now in court, and showed him Logan's house, Johnson's house, and Neilson's house. The two foreigners now in court were received from Mr. Ever of the Imperial Maritime Customs and have been in my custody ever since. They were both fully loaded in every chamber when handed to me, and they remained loaded until today when I unloaded them under instructions from the court. The cartridges are those on the table, which fit the revolvers. Mr. Cunningham, of Messrs. Russell & Co. examined the revolver in my presence at the preliminary examination, and wiped it with his white silk handkerchief and there was a dirty black mark left. I can't say if it was rust, or what it was.

Cross examined by Mr. Wise.—When I went to arrest the prisoner, I found him and stones were thrown about, which, from their looks, I should judge, had been thrown in from the outside. There is one house marked with a red cross but it is not the prisoner's. I have known the prisoner since 1873 and he has borne a very good. I should say an excellent character. I have never heard anything against him.

Re-examined by Mr. Francis—I don't know when this red cross was placed on the house. The first time I saw it was last week.

By His Lordship.—The stones might have been thrown from the front door which is right in the middle of the house. Albert Denison, Surveyor, clerk to Messrs. Danby and Leigh, Surveyors, Hongkong, deposed—I have had 7 years' experience in making plans. I accompanied the last witness to the other side of the water. He pointed out to me Logan's House and I drew the plan (now put in from surveys made on the spot). (Here the witness exhibited the plan to the court.) I know Alan, widow, deposed—I have only one name. I think I came here before, and gave evidence before the Consul. I am a night-woman, and live at Sha Tei. I remember one day last month over in Honam. It was on the 10th of the moon. I had gone over to buy shavings and was taking some baskets to the carpenter to get them. I was going from east to west. I was shot in the back by some one. There were some people running behind me and rushed passed me. The morning I was shot from behind I did not see any foreigners, and I was only hit so slightly that I did not know I was shot until some Chinese in the street came and told me that some foreigners had shot me and that I had better go to them and get medicine. I only went to the Chinese. It is only foreigners who are called "tallies". I went back to the house from west to east and it was then he pushed me. There were several foreigners there at the time, but I was gladd and cannot remember. I cannot say whether there were any firearms in the possession of the foreigners. There was an alarm in the house at the time, and I spoke to the alarm and asked her to let me speak in and wait until the alarm came back. The alarm however, told me to clear out quickly, or the talpans would kill me. I was taken to a foreign house about three doors further on, and the door was a little opened, and I was admitted and faintly aware directly. There was a man, smiling, sitting or disturbance while I was walking in the street or I should not have been in that locality as I have so little courage.

His Lordship disallowed the question—While you were walking either before or after you were shot, did you see the foreigners have any fire arms?

At four o'clock the Chief Justice stated that he would adjourn the Court, when Mr. Jno. J. Francis asked leave to address his Lordship, and obtaining permission delivered a most elaborate argument in favor of an application, backed by two affidavits, one from Mr. C. Ewins and another from Chan Li Yung, on behalf of the Chinese Government, praying that His Lordship grant a warrant for the arrest of the Portuguese watchman, Diaz, who is charged with the murder of a Chinaman on board the British steamer *Hankow*. His Lordship said he would consider the matter, and the Court adjourned till tomorrow morning.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.)

"SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."—MR. EDITOR.—Last night my mate Bill and I, we went to the theatre; not as 'ow we indulges in such luxuries often but, as there was something special on, I says "darn the expense lets go, and Ill stand." So at 9 sharp we got into a back seat and found the whole place crammed full. The band was there from the Barracks and suddenly struck up "God save the Queen" just as the play was over, and everyone got up and started about and I heard someone say, "after playing half a verse down everyone went, and away goes the band at some fancy piece which was very nice but as everyone wanted the play to begin there wasn't much applause. A bell rang and "up went the rag." The first scene was a passage, what they called a "corridor" (but I didn't see no door), then out comes an old gent called Hardcastle and an old woman, his wife, who seemed a pretty sightly party and began telling him as 'ow he ought take her to London to see places and grand folks, and how she hated to be cooped up in an old country-house all her life. The old gent seemed to take it pretty hensey and said she'd see some London life as some young fellows was coming to see them from town, and one a bashful sort of cove was the sort of his old friend; and was coming to court his darter Miss Hardcastle. Just then a young harum-scarum fellow called Tony Lumpkin comes in. He is the old lady's son by her first husband; he don't care much for his parent, but goes in for the village "pub," and his friends are all jolly fellows who likes horses and dogs and beer better than a lot of drawing room nonsense.

My mate and me liked the next act the best; the scene in the "Three Pigeons" village "public" and Tony Lumpkin is in the middle of his friends all drinking real beer out of real pewters and smoking real clay pipes; they are doing the thing as natural as if they had been used to it all their lives. In the middle of a good song there is an arrival. A post-chay drives up and two young dandies come in who have lost their way to old Hardcastle's. Young Tony plays them a trick and sends them up to his father's house, saying it is an inn, and so away these young bloods go and put the old man into a tearing passion by ordering him about and making very free with everything in the place. At last one of the young swells found out that it was old Hardcastle's house; he was told by a very pretty girl who was supposed to be "sweet on" but he didn't "let on" to his friends who was a bashful sort of fellow, and they made it up to keep him ignorant until they had made all arrangements to run off together and get married. Before this I forgot to tell you the old fellow, old Hardcastle, tried to drill his servants how to receive visitors and a more mongrel lot I never saw, not even on the beach in Hongkong; they were dressed fine enough but couldn't "wait" a bit. By and bye Miss Hardcastle came in (she is supposed to be staying at the "Inn") and meets the bashful chap, who is called young Marlow, the tallest of the swells, and she says he aggravated me and my mate to do this, and we nearly called up to him to "pick up" as the handsome young lady came and sat close alongside of him and the nearer she moved her chair to him the further he moved his away from her. The old woman kept "putting her foot in it," and Tony was always up to some lark and this young swell Marlow mistook Miss Hardcastle for a barmaid and tried to hug and kiss her. She kept up the fun for some time till another old chap, Marlow's father came in and then wasn't there a row! This young swell swore he had only seen Miss Hardcastle once and that was when he was frightened; he dare not even look at her, and she said he had been making love to her and trying to kiss her, and when they were caught at it, it all came out that the supposed barmaid was Miss Hardcastle who had "stooped to conquer" though my mate Bill says he never saw her stoop all the time.

As for the players Miss Hardcastle and Miss Neville looked A1. I didn't care for the old woman, she was that cantankerous (tho' they say that in the play) but she acted well though she seemed to forget her part sometimes. The swells was real swells; the little one with the white teeth must have been a lord once or something of that sort; he looked like one anyhow; but Tony Lumpkin was to Bill's taste and mine. The old man was splendid but they tell me he isn't so old as he looks. I should think he was about 60. A slunk called Digsway was very good; he must have been born to act so like life. The old gent who came in last, Sir Charles Marlow, had lined his face with a burnt cork very badly; we could see that from the end of the theatre; he didn't look near so old as old Hardcastle. The swells spoke up well. And I must say the party at took the land of the "Three Pigeons" was first rate. Altogether we had a good dollar's worth, and I wouldn't mind going again as I consider it value for your money, and that's what one seldom gets in Hongkong.

Yours truly,
A BEACHCOMBER.

Hongkong, 26th September, 1883.

CHINKIANG.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
Sept. 26th, 1883.

We are having delightfully cool weather here, both mornings and evenings. The work of repairing the Bund caused by the late heavy gale on the 24th ult. is being pushed on vigorously, and will be completed in the course of a few weeks. It is a pity that the native authorities will not repair their part of the Bund in the same way in which it is being done in the concession, instead of putting in a few bundles of reeds and other rubbish only to be washed away by the next heavy blow. The Bunding where the Hulk of the C.M.S.N. Co. is moored was almost washed away during the late gale, and as yet no steps have been taken to repair the same. A deal of sickness still prevails amongst the natives, numbers are to be met with daily in all parts of the concession carried on litters to the different places for conveyance to Yungchow, and other forces up river. The C.M.S.N. Co. steamer *Yehin* arrived on the 19th instant to load Tribute Rice for Tientsin, and will complete her loading and leave today.

CHEFOO.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

17th September, 1883.
His Excellency Sir Harry Parkes, K.C.B., G.C.M.G., Her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Peking, arrived here in H.M.S. *Vigilant* at noon yesterday, and was conducted on shore by Byron Brennan, Esq., H.M.'s Consul, to spend a few hours at the Consulate.

At three o'clock in the afternoon His Excellency was visited upon by several of the British residents here, and was presented with the following address, which was read by T. T. Ferguson, Esq.:

To Sir HARRY PARKES, K.C.B., G.C.M.G., Her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of China, etc., etc., etc.

We, the undersigned British residents of Chefoo, desire to offer to your Excellency our respectful welcome on your arrival in China as Her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of this country.

The continuation of our favourable relations with this Empire is of the highest concern to all who are in any way connected with China, but especially to those who live here whose interests are greatly dependant on the peaceful and prosperous development of this country.

We therefore hail with the greatest satisfaction your appointment by her most gracious Majesty our Queen to such an important office as Her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Peking, as we feel confident from your Excellency's long experience in the East, and from your impartial and conciliatory views on all matters concerning British interests here, that the solution of any questions regarding them with the Imperial Chinese Government could not be in more advantageous hands.

T. T. FERGUSON.
GEO. F. MACLEAN.
J. G. BRIBETON.
HINTON-MYERS.
A. M. ECKFORD.
T. C. JENNINGS.
THOMAS LVELL.
CHAS. P. SCOTT, Bishop.
MILES GREENWOOD.
W. R. FULLER.
E. A. TUNING.
A. R. DONNELLY.
A. P. SEITH.
J. P. WAKE.

His Excellency having graciously received this address replied to it in terms of which the following is the substance:—Mr. Ferguson and gentlemen,—"It is very gratifying to me to receive this address from the residents of Chefoo which you have so kindly presented to me on my arrival here, and I notice with pleasure the moderation of its tone. It is just such an address as I could have wished to receive. You may depend upon my always doing all in my power to promote British interests in China, and I am sure you will remember that it is only by showing to the Chinese that their and our interests are antagonistic but are mutually advantageous, and that we are not working for our own prosperity alone, that we must try and get them to grasp the same ideas regarding our interests that we ourselves entertain."

Our line of conduct towards the Chinese should be to pull together with them, and to bear with them, and not to try and force anything on them.

This is the best way by which we can hope to induce the Chinese to look favourably on our wishes. We must not forget, however, that the greatest secret of success is patience. The Chinese mind needs expansion, and until we have things about, or by mild persuasive measures, we can have very little hope for prosperous development of this country's resources.

I am glad to see your remarks that "impartial and conciliatory" views on all questions between Chinese and ourselves are amongst the chief means of dealing successfully with such matters; and I am pleased to find that you give me credit for being animated with feelings of impartiality and conciliation which I am happy to say is the case for our policy is essentially a conciliatory one. This makes me hopeful of being able to assist you in furthering your interests, though I feel I may not be able to achieve any brilliant success on my own merits, following as I do in such able footsteps as those of my predecessor, as I said the other day at Shanghai.

I have already said that patience is necessary, and I trust that you will also have patience with me, and that you will give me credit for always doing my best for your advantage, though I may not be able to attain this end as promptly as you might desire; for you must be well aware that things do not always advance in China according to our ideas.

It may not be at once, and we must not expect too great things; but if not in our own time, our successors may derive the benefit of our efforts.

I thank you again very much for your address, as it is always agreeable to me in passing onward in my journey to Peking to receive the assurance that I have the full confidence of my fellow countrymen whose interests I represent and have at heart, and to meet from them with such testimonials of their support.

Shortly afterwards His Excellency embarked on board the *Vigilant*, and left at 4 p.m. for Taku, where the *Kreuzer* will be in waiting to convey him to Tientsin.—*Continued.*

TIENTSIN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
September, 17th, 1883.
Mr. Tricon is expected here on the 17th inst. The French Consul, Mr. Dillon, goes home, it is said, for six months.

The gaps, which flooded the country on both sides, are not yet filled, to what extent the floods reached it is impossible to say.

There is great excitement here about the news from Canton. The Chinese are asking all kinds of questions. It is said that Viceroy Chang has telegraphed to Li Hung-chang for 3,000 troops. Li feels this very much, and is highly dissatisfied with the late Annamite Treaty. Li Yuen-hwa has been appointed Chief Superintendent of the Admiralty. Mr. Ng Choy has been selected to be the Assistant Superintendent in place of Ma Kien-chung, who has applied for leave, which has been granted.

Li Hung-chang is anxiously waiting for the 100 Krupp field guns, with ammunition connected, for in April last, at, it is said, 120,000,000.

Herewith last night's programme, you will judge from it how ably Mr. A. Bigel has been able to instruct them, so as to give the concert which was very satisfactory; five hundred dollars was collected. There are 35 members of the Band, of which 27 receive pay, the others only daily food.

September, 19th, 1883.
Mr. Tricon arrived to-day, and at 4 p.m. paid a visit to Li Hung-chang, accompanied by Messrs. Fradin and Visiter. There were present with Li Chung Tang, Messrs. Ng Choy, Ma Kien-chung, and Li Fung-lin. The interview lasted till 5.30 p.m. and was very amicable. Ma Kien-chung is said to have been permitted to withdraw his application for leave; and in future is only to be Li Chung Tang's, and the Customs, (Tactical, legal, adviser, and French Interpreter.—*Continued.*

NAGASAKI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
Sept. 18th, 1883.

The foreign population of our port has been the last day or two in high state of excitement. An outrage has been committed by Japanese officials on the treaty rights of foreigners, which I am sorry to inform you, resulted in the loss of one life and the more or less wounds to three other residents. This is a crime, for what else could I call it, which shows no parallel in the annals of the history of our port, and which is the consequence of the dangerous undertaking of a nation that tries with a too hasty pace to progress towards the *Academy* of Western Civilization.

As I wrote in my last, our native police force has since the 1st inst., been armed with swords instead of truncheons (staves about five feet long), as heretofore. The general opinion here was that this was a very unwise step, and that sooner or later some evil must arise from it. It appears that on the evening of the 15th two detectives in plain dress, followed by four armed policemen, entered a building in the foreign settlements occupied by Chinese. Two Chinese were at the time lying on their opium-bed smoking their pipes, one of these being a visitor only. The detectives and the armed policemen proceeded at once without authority to seize the opium and opium apparatus, also some money, which was lying on the couch, and which the visitor brought there with the intention of paying some bills. Resistance was of course in the beginning offered by the two Chinese, who saw themselves suddenly imposed upon, and while this was going on one of the police inflicted with his sword a severe wound close to the region of the heart on the Chinese visitor, who tried to make his escape was followed by another official, and received a second wound in the back with a sword, which resulted in the death of the unfortunate person within an hour afterwards. The tumult which arose resulted in three other being seriously injured.

The Chinese Consul called a meeting yesterday, when all our Consuls were present and the action of the Japanese Government for allowing the native police within the limits of the foreign settlement to carry swords, was unanimously condemned. The Governor of Nagasaki has informed the authorities in Tokio about this sad affair, and the settling of the case is waited for anxiously.

Weddings in such a small community as ours are not an every day occurrence, and when one takes place in "higher circles," the effect produced by such on the few residents of our port is similar to that of yeast mixed up with our Sunday-pudding's dough. On the 12th instant Mrs. E. Pye was united to Mr. F. Ringer (of the firm of Messrs. Holme, Ringer & Co., the oldest house in our port). The ceremony at the Protestant Church was witnessed by a large number of residents.

There are some hopes that our settlement, which can boast of having not less than twenty public houses, will soon see this number decreased, for a new El Dorado has been discovered in our neighbouring Korea. One of our publicans has already pulled down his house and we hope that others will follow his example. He chartered a small native schooner and loaded the same with the material, and finally took his whole family, including a "fiddler," passage in the same; so "Jack" will be soon at home in the land of the "Morning Calm." Two more houses are purchased here by a gentleman from Shanghai for the Corea Government; they will be soon pulled down and taken over to be used as Customs Buildings.

On Saturday last the American barque *Phoenix* sailed from New York for Yokohama with a cargo of kerosene, put in here in distress, having sprung a leak, she will have to discharge all her cargo. The new cruiser, which the Japanese Government bought from the Chileans, passed through here on her way to Tokio; she is commanded by Captain James. The American barque *Spartan*, from Keelung, with a general cargo, for Honolulu arrived here on Tuesday, having put in for shelter and to do some repairs. The new Union Shipping Company has given orders to build three sailing vessels and one steamer at the Akumura Imperial Works. Shipping matters.—Sailing vessels *Satsuma* P. *Pendora*, *Spiff*, *Spartan* and the S.S. *Balkan*. One Japanese gun-boat, *Mercury*.

To-day's Advertisements.

TEMPERANCE HALL.

GRAND CONCERT.

THE LADIES' BAND.

ON FRIDAY.

the 28th September.

ADMISSION.

Front Seats \$1.00.
Back Seats 80c.
Soldiers and Sailors in uniform, Half Price.
Hongkong, 26th September, 1883. [722]

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR AMOY.

THE Company's Steamship

"JONGE IUAN"

will sail on Monday, the 27th instant, at daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 26th September, 1883. [719]

FOR HAVRE AND LONDON.

THE A. L. British Bark

"SILVER EAGLE,"

Richard, Master, will sail here, for the above ports, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

ARNOLD, KARBURG & Co.,

Hongkong, 26th September, 1883. [720]

CANTON DISTRICT.

LOCAL NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 8.

TAI MEI BEACON REPLACED.

NOTICE is hereby given that TAI MEI BEACON, marking the sand spit off Point Marins Island, Bleinheim Passage, has been replaced.

The Native Boat temporarily marking the sand spit has been removed.

(Signed) J. H. C. GUNTER, Harbour Master.

(Signed) F. E. WOODRUFF, Commissioner of Customs.

Custom House, Canton, 25th September, 1883. [721]

Intimations.

INTIMATION.

—(c)—

UNDER the heading "Exhibits to the Cork Exhibition, Ireland," "THE CORK CONSTITUTION, No. 13,025, dated Saturday, July 14th 1883, says:—

MESSRS. TURNBULL JUNR. & SOMERVILLE,

"Valletta, Malta, exhibit in a tastefully arranged case, samples of their famous 'Kaiser-I-Hind' Cigarettes, and inasmuch as a revolution in the habit of smoking is now setting in, this exhibit should prove attractive to all lovers of the 'fragrant weed.' Instead of strong Tobacco, often used in too strong pipes and full flavoured Cigars, the mild Cigarette is rapidly coming into vogue. Those now on view in the Exhibition are highly spoken of by the Press, vendors, and smokers."

SOLE AGENCY,

"NOVELTY STORE,"

MARINE HOUSE, QUEEN'S ROAD.

Hongkong, 26th September, 1883. [28]

EPILEPSY

Hysteric, Convulsions

AND ALL NERVOUS DISORDERS

are radically cured by the use of

LAROYENNE'S

Chemist of the Paris Academy of Medicine

This MODE OF TREATMENT was experienced by Dr. Frémy, at the central hospital (Hôtel-Dieu) in his medical department; by Dr. Fournier, at St. Germain's private hospital, member of the Academy, and Dr. Rabbinowitch, member of both the Academy of Paris, and the Institute of France. These eminent Doctors have ascertained of the constant and periodical decrease of the fits, which are soon after radically cured. — PREPARATION is combined with Sal Ammoniac and Oils of Thyme. — Price of a Bottle for France, 20 fr.

This Remedy is never to be continued after three or six weeks at the utmost and 4 bottles are sufficient.

Depot in Paris: DUREL, 7, Boulevard Denain.

Depot in Hong-Kong: A. S. WATSON & Co.

COGNACKIN

Delicious Liquor based on

Old Cognac

PREPARED BY

A. ARDURA

Sole author and Manufacturer at 22, AVENUE, near Cognac (FRANCE)

STRENGTHENING, APPETIZING, DIGESTIVE & ANTI-PUERISH

Specially recommended to LADIES, CHILDREN and OLD PERSONS

Depot in Hong-Kong: A. S. WATSON & Co.

Intimations.

"CLARIDGE'S HOTEL,"
BROOK STREET, LONDON, W.

F. D. GUEDES.

THE above is a Commodious and Suitable HOTEL for FAMILIES and GENTLEMEN going home from the Far East. It is under the direct management of Mr. and Mrs. GEORGE PRAGNELL who spare no pains in providing their visitors with every possible comfort.

ROYAL YORK HOTEL,
OLD STYNE, BRIGHTON, ENGLAND.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

HAIR DRESSING SALOON.

MR. MARMANDE begs to inform the Community of Hongkong, and Visitors, that the above Establishment is now in full working order.

He has engaged TWO FIRST-CLASS TONSORIAL ARTISTS from Paris, and his staff now consists of five competent workmen. He is prepared to execute Hair-dressing in all its branches, making wigs for theatrical purposes, or for ordinary wear, &c. &c.

HAIR CUTTING 50 cents.
SHAMPOOING 25 "
SHAVING 25 "
TRIMMING BEARDS 25 "

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have REMOVED from this date their Office to No. 24, Praya Central, 1st Floor, Corner of Pottinger Street.

REMEDIOS & Co.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1883. [679]

MR. MOORE begs to recommend his GOGO SHAMPOO WASH to the public as unrivalled by any preparation ever produced for promoting the growth of the hair. The basis of this compound is made of soap root; the natives of the Philippine Islands never use anything else for washing their hair; they are never found bald, and it is quite common to see the females with hair from 5 to 6 feet long. By constantly using this Shampoo Wash as directed, you will NEVER BE BALD.

The proprietor offers the Wash to the public entirely confident that by its restorative properties it will without fail arrest decaying hair. It completely eradicates scurf, dandruff, and cures all diseases of the scalp. It does not contain any poisonous drugs. By its cooling properties it allays the itching and fever of the scalp, which is the great cause of people losing their hair.

Mr. MOORE has succeeded in being able to put this wash up in bottles without allowing it to ferment, and he will guarantee it to keep any length of time in any climate.

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Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 25th January, 1883. [589]

J. M. GUEDES.

HOUSE AND LAND BROKER, AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION AGENT.

No. 33, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 23rd January, 1882. [5]

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AERATED WATERS.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

THE SHANGHAI PHARMACY,
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THE CANTON DISPENSARY, CANTON.
THE DISPENSARY, FOCHOW.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1883.

"SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER"
AT THE CITY HALL.

Last night the youth, beauty, and intelligence of fashionable Hongkong assembled in full strength at the Theatre Royal, City Hall. The occasion was a farewell performance given in honor of our popular lady amateur, Mrs. Bernard, who will shortly leave the colony, presumably by the Amateur Dramatic Corps of Hongkong. Without in any way wishing to appear hypercritical we really cannot avoid expressing the opinion that the Amateur Dramatic Corps of Hongkong seem to have had next to nothing to do with this tribute of respect paid to a lady who, above all others, is entitled to the gratitude of Hongkong playgoers. In the elaborate programme, printed in a dashing shade of green, now before us there is not one name—always excepting the ladies—in any way identified with the past history and successes of this most extraordinary of our semi-defunct local institutions. The cast of characters is entirely made up of our military friends, and several strangers to the Hongkong boards—young gentlemen lately arrived in the colony. The ancient landmarks—we mean those amateur historians who during past years have represented the Amateur Dramatic Corps of Hongkong in public—are glaringly conspicuous by their non-participation in this so-called mark of gratitude and public esteem towards the Marie Wilton of the Far East. This is not as it should have been. Mr. H. J. Tripp, who is, we believe, the secretary of the admirable dramatic organisation known as the "A.D.C." has certainly done his duty most energetically, and he is entitled to praise in no stinted measure for the patience and assiduity he has displayed in the face of immense difficulties—only the secretary of an amateur dramatic club can understand—in bringing what was unquestionably a trying undertaking to a most successful issue; but the Amateur Dramatic Corps as a body have done simply nothing, and are not entitled to any particular recognition in the matter.

A few years ago the dramatic art was at a very low ebb in this colony, although there was any amount of histrionic talent, both developed and latent, in our midst. The great want was assistance from the fair sex. When the Amateur Dramatic Society was quickly dwindling into a mere tradition Mrs. Bernard appeared meteor-like on the scene, and by her love of the art, assisted by great energy and talents seldom equalled even in the front rank of professional actresses, resuscitated and gave a new lease of life to the rapidly decaying concern. Mrs. Bernard's career on our local boards has been one blaze of triumph for the Amateur Dramatic Corps, and it has given her imperishable fame in the histrionic history of Hongkong. We say nothing of the pleasure and enjoyment this talented lady has so frequently given to the public; that has been demonstrated times out of number in a fashion far more potent than lies within the power of the pen. Who that has seen Mrs. Bernard as *Lillian Vassour* in "New Men and Old Acres" can ever forget the exquisitely tender picture she drew of the high bred but warm hearted and impulsive English girl? who in days to come will not forget *Lady Teale* yet seen on the amateur stage? who can remember without indulging in merriment the laughter-inspiring *Lucinda* in the evergreen "Area Belle"? Mrs. Bernard has been without a rival in a range of characters which, from their extraordinary diversity, speak trumpet-tongued as to the artist's versatility; she has done admirable service in a good cause, and it was well that on her departure from our midst some substantial honor should be paid to one who has worked so hard, and so unselfishly for the amusement of the public and the advancement of the histrionic art. But we repeat that—while great praise is due to the ladies, the officers of the Garrison and the novices who assisted in getting up the "celebration" performance—in our opinion the Amateur Dramatic Corps have small claims to any recognition in the matter.

The public were not slow to show their appreciation of the attempt made to pay Mrs. Bernard a graceful tribute of esteem on the eve of her departure, and so when the performance of *Oliver Goldsmith's* famous comedy "She Stoops to Conquer" was announced, every seat in the theatre was quickly

ly secured. However opinions may differ on the subject, we consider that the selection of this admirable comedy was a most happy and appropriate choice. Without denying that the work of our amateur dramatists possesses many merits and attractions, and admitting that in many respects they are more suitable for amateur representation than the old fashioned comedies of our forefathers, we contend that nothing written in the present generation can be compared to the sparkling productions of Massinger and Ben Jonson, Beaumont and Fletcher, Farquhar and Wycherly, Congreve and Macklin, Sheridan and Goldsmith. No doubt the comedies which pleased our ancestors are rather difficult to handle properly, and they are, it must be admitted, somewhat strongly flavored for the ultra-refined tastes of modern days. But by a judicious use of the pruning knife even the worst of the so-called "prudent plays" of olden times can be made presentable to the most select audience. As so much has been said in the pulpit and elsewhere in Hongkong about the impurity and immorality, and a lot more arrant rubbish, in connection with our amateur dramatic performances, by certain persons in high places who ought to know better, we append a more detailed account both of *Oliver Goldsmith* and "She Stoops to Conquer" than we otherwise would have considered necessary.

Fashion, says the writer of the introduction to Goldsmith's charming comedy, will have its vagaries, but that which is out of nature cannot long endure. The public may be drilled for a time into an affected abhorrence of everything that is not fast and polished; but the dramatist who would be lastingly popular must take mankind as he finds them: he must draw his characters from nature—he must study their peculiarities and humours, and not disguise them in the tinsel and frippery of artificial life. The French, from whom we have derived much lively entertainment, were the first to set the example of "sentimental" comedy; and Hugh Kelly, the high priest of sentiment, so completely inoculated the English public with the infection, that to laugh in a theatre would have been as great an abomination as at a Quaker's meeting. In the height of this rage for refinement "She Stoops to Conquer" first appeared at Covent Garden Theatre. Its condemnation had been predicted as a matter of course by the elder Colman, who only "suffered" it to appear on his boards out of "complaisance" to the author and his numerous friends; and two principal actors resigned their parts, in the dread of annihilation by nut-shells and orange-peel. But "John Bull" who only wanted a dose of genuine humour to cure him of this sickly taste, no sooner felt the inspiring effects of this mirth-moving restoration, than his ancient love of drollery revived within him, and Woodward was fain to throw off his suit of sables; for "Thalia" who was supposed to be dead, was only found to be asleep—and the goddess started up from her lethargy, all alive and merry.

The main incident of this comedy—the mistake of Hardcastle's house for an inn, is so broadly ludicrous, that Goldsmith has displayed considerable tact in working out its effects, without running into farce and extravagance. That of the "robbery" is borrowed from the play of "Albion" by the characters are drawn with the easy humour so peculiar to this admirable author; the dialogue has none of that false wit which makes every personage in the drama break a jest, whether in or out of place. It is full of wit and sprightliness, and always appropriate. Tony Lumpkin is a character that we occasionally meet with in real life. He is a spoiled child, an illiterate booby, with just sufficient wit to make him a practical joker. He thinks it the drollest thing in the world to turn the house out at windows, by frightening the maids and burning the footman's shoes; to say nothing of throwing his foolish, fond mother into hysterics at the thought of a highwayman, and dragging her through a horse-pond. With him it is "aut Caesar, aut nullus."

"Better to reign in hell than serve in heaven!"—and, knowing his disqualification for polished society, he would rather be the undisputed lord of the "Three Pigeons," than play second fiddle in a fashionable drawing-room.

By one of those caprices in which popular players are often indulged, this character descended from Woodward to Quick, who was then too humble a member of the *corps dramatique* to give himself theatrical airs. Quick, however, surprised his brethren and delighted the public; and he may date his popularity from his very original performance of Tony Lumpkin. The same remark applies to Lee Lewes, who succeeded to Young Marlowe, in consequence of Smith, "the airy and the smart," refusing to play the character. How gallant is the situation of a man of genius, whose hard necessity compels to submit to the caprice of players! "She Stoops to Conquer" was performed by Mr. Holme, and Churchill, who knew what stuff actors in general are made of, bursts forth in a strain of lofty indignation at their ignorance and vanity:

"Doth it not move your anger or your mirth,
To see these *fillets*, the lowest sort of earth,
Presume with self-sufficient knowledge, grace,
To rule in letters, and preside in taste?
How down, ye slaves! before these lords fall!
Let gentle stop to them who have none at all.
No woe will flatter, cringe, or bend the knee,
To those who, slaves to all, are slaves to me!"

Young Marlowe, who is a perfect Cyron in the presence of a highbred fashionable lady, but a merry rattle rascal when he makes love to the supposed maid, is equally characteristic of the author. Nothing can be more amusing than the easy assurance with which he orders about Hardcastle, at Liberty Hall. The warm punch, the pig and prune-sauce, the shaking pudding, and the dish of taffy-cream—the surprise of the old gentleman, who is puzzled to distinguish the difference between modern modesty and old-fashioned impudence—his rage when he finds himself bantered in his own house—and the catalogue of his furniture, are worked up to the very highest pitch of comedy. No wonder that "She Stoops to Conquer" was considered a dangerous drama—such exquisite humour might well startle those who had lavished all their praises on sentimental trumpery. The transition from dulness to wit was too abrupt. An unseasonable sarcasm is recorded of the elder Colman, who, in many respects, was a vain, superficial character. Goldsmith had expressed some doubt whether one of the sallies of Tony Lumpkin would be relished by the audience, when Colman unforgotten replied, "Fahaw, my dear doctor! don't be fearful of *quills* when we have been sitting about these two hours in a barrel of gunpowder!" Goldsmith forgave, but never forgot, the insult—an insult offered to a genius that, to Colman's, was as "Hyperion to a satyr."

If ever an author, whether considered as a poet, a critic, an historian, or a dramatist, deserved the name of a *classic*, it was *Oliver Goldsmith*. His two great epic poems, *The Traveller* and *The Deserted Village*, for sublimity of thought, truth of reasoning, imagery, and poetical beauty, fairly place him by the side of Pope. The simile of the bird teaching the young to fly, and that beginning with "As some tall cliffs" have seldom been equalled, and never surpassed. For exquisite humour and enchanting simplicity of style, his prose writings may compare with the happiest effusions of Addison and

his *Vicar of Wakefield*, though a novel, has advanced the cause of religion and virtue, and may be read with as much profit as the most orthodox sermon or pious homily that ever was penned. As a dramatist, he excelled all his contemporaries in originality, character, and humour. As *Oliver* is a just name for a dramatist, who, in the representation of life, is one of its brightest ornaments: for, while he delighted the imagination, and alternately moved the heart to joy or sorrow, he (to adopt the language of his illustrious friend and ardent admirer) "gave ardour to virtue and confidence to truth."

"She Stoops to Conquer," as represented last night, had been considerably cut down, but we are bound to say that very little judgment can be credited to the wielder of the pruning knife. Several exquisitely humorous situations were strangely enough cut out, whilst a good many expressions that grate on ears polite, and which could have been omitted without detriment to the representation were left untouched. However, notwithstanding these and other drawbacks and difficulties, last night's performance, taken as a whole, was, historically, equal to anything seen on the amateur stage of this colony for years past. The *Miss Hardcastle* of Mrs. Bernard—a character in recent years strongly identified with the career as an actress of the celebrated Mrs. Langtry—is justly entitled to take a place alongside the best of this lady's previous productions. It was a character exquisitely rendered. Mrs. Bernard possesses the perception and touch of a true artist; she has the art to be able to conceal as well as to reveal; her highest praise we can give Mrs. Bernard is the highest praise we can give to a young lady of the last century: she was what one might imagine the ideal to have been, and there was a sense of truth and artistic finish about the delineation, showing clearly the various lights and shades of the character, and plainly marking the artist's appreciation of the author's conception. The opening love scene with Marlow was one of the prettiest pieces of true comedy acting ever seen on the Hongkong stage. Of Mrs. Bernard's performance of *Kate Hardcastle*, we can honestly say in the words of Beatrice in "Much Ado About Nothing,"

"Forbearance say thou dost deserve; and I believe it better than reporting."

The character of *Miss Neville* was entrusted to Mrs. Fraser—a lady who has, both on the dramatic and lyric stage of our local theatre, previously appeared with a considerable amount of success—and it is no flattery to say that it could not have been in better hands. The *Constance Neville* of last night not only acted with archness and vivacity, but gave a representation as conspicuous for its grace and refinement as it was noteworthy for its extreme naturalness. Owing to recent indisposition Mrs. Chervall was unable to do full justice to the character of *Harold*. In one or two scenes the character of *Harold* as played by her true colors, but it was easily to be seen that she was contending against great difficulties, and an imperfect acquaintance with the text was occasionally noticeable.

It appears that there is some rule of the Hongkong Amateur Dramatic Corps which makes it a necessity for every aspirant to dramatic honours, under the auspices of this institution, to appear in borrowed plumes, that is, to figure on the programme under the transparent disguise of an assumed name. This is simply ridiculous affectation. However, as we are not in any way fettered by this obsolete absurdity, we will refer to the gentlemen who played last night by the names they have already appeared under before Hongkong audiences. Mr. Somerset's *Tony Lumpkin* merits distinct and emphatic commendation. It has been well said that there are two kinds of acting, one in which a true artist can pass into the nature of the person represented, and the other in which he can, with a pleasant personality, identify himself with the character represented. Mr. Somerset's latest performance is a pronounced specimen of the first named class. He not merely identified his personality with that of the ideal *Lumpkin*—he was *Tony Lumpkin*, the young scoundrel, full of tricks and mischief, the idle house-top, jocular and good hearted, and the clownish bumpkin, rude of manner and speech, to the life. The humorous scenes with *Constance* were especially well handled, and the "free-and-easy" at the "Three Pigeons" was one of the best things we have seen for a very long time. Another admirable impersonation was the *Hardcastle* of Captain Newham-Davis, a thoroughly conscientious actor who is well up to his work. There is a quaint mingling of comedy and pathos in the character of the good hearted but somewhat indolgent gentleman, which makes it a rather difficult part to sustain, but Captain Newham-Davis was quite equal to the task and throughout displayed a tact as creditable to his dramatic perception as his useful knowledge of the details of stage business is to his general experience. In his scenes with *Marlow* and *Harold* where the Duke of Marlborough story is introduced, Captain Davis displayed a rare fund of humour, and when matters reach a climax and *Marlow's* impudence puts the choleric old man on his mettle, the actor displayed power which was a most creditable addition to his repertoire.

Mr. Holme's *Charles Marlow* was an impersonation clearly calculated to give strength to the opinions we have expressed on former occasions that this gentleman's histrionic capacity lies more in the region of character parts or low comedy than in that which is technically termed "juvenile lead." Mr. Holme is unmistakably a clever actor, and anything he undertakes is certain to possess claims to favorable consideration. As *Marlow* the "agreeable Rattle" he was excellent last night; but *Marlow* the lover was simply an impossibility. The representation of critically speaking, had *Tony Lumpkin*, but it was conspicuously uneven, and in the love scenes altogether lacked dignity and force. The first interview with *Miss Hardcastle* was, however, most artistically carried out, and both Mr. Holme and Mrs. Bernard were deservedly applauded. We have not yet seen the end of Mr. Holme's performance as *Marlow*, but we are confident that his impersonation of the character will be a most creditable addition to his repertoire.

Mr. Kidman, who is a perfect Cyron in the presence of a highbred fashionable lady, but a merry rattle rascal when he makes love to the supposed maid, is equally characteristic of the author. Nothing can be more amusing than the easy assurance with which he orders about Hardcastle, at Liberty Hall. The warm punch, the pig and prune-sauce, the shaking pudding, and the dish of taffy-cream—the surprise of the old gentleman, who is puzzled to distinguish the difference between modern modesty and old-fashioned impudence—his rage when he finds himself bantered in his own house—and the catalogue of his furniture, are worked up to the very highest pitch of comedy. No wonder that "She Stoops to Conquer" was considered a dangerous drama—such exquisite humour might well startle those who had lavished all their praises on sentimental trumpery. The transition from dulness to wit was too abrupt. An unseasonable sarcasm is recorded of the elder Colman, who, in many respects, was a vain, superficial character. Goldsmith had expressed some doubt whether one of the sallies of Tony Lumpkin would be relished by the audience, when Colman unforgotten replied, "Fahaw, my dear doctor! don't be fearful of *quills* when we have been sitting about these two hours in a barrel of gunpowder!" Goldsmith forgave, but never forgot, the insult—an insult offered to a genius that, to Colman's, was as "Hyperion to a satyr."

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only in fun, was, under all circumstances, in question. The scenery was generally first class, although the corridor in Mr. Hardcastle's house was, if anything, rather a gloomy set. The hall was one of the best scenes we have seen in Hongkong, and reflects great credit on the skill and taste of our local Beverly, Senior Baptista. We must not omit to mention that Senior Baptista was honored with a very hearty call in recognition of this work of art. The comedy was admirably dressed and in all other respects left little room for fault finding. At the termination of the last act the performers were twice recalled, the applause being of a most enthusiastic description.

TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, September 24th.
FRANCE AND CHINA.

Owing to rumours respecting China's unyielding disposition, the French Press is assuming a hostile tone and urges the continued despatch of reinforcements.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

H.M.S. *Kestrel* and the German corvette *Leipzig* left Chefoo on the 19th inst., the former for Taku and the latter for Japan.

The houses on Inland Lot No. 199, situated in Queen's Road East, were sold at public auction by Mr. J. M. Guedes yesterday, and realised \$32,500.

We read in the *Shanghai Mercury* that Tso Kung Pao, the Governor-General of the Two Kiang, will leave Nanking on the 26th inst. for an inspection of forts, soldiers, &c.

We note that the two guard boats for the Yangtze River recently launched from Messrs. Farnham & Co.'s yard, in Shanghai were towed up to the Arsenal on the morning of the 22nd inst. to receive their armaments.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *Mercury* from the country, not far from Tientsin, as follows:—

This region has been nearly submerged with the floods of rain, but the sun is again in the heavens, and the people are wading in the water rescuing their crops. In many low regions the crops will be destroyed and the suffering will be great. I undertook to visit Confucius' Tomb, but the rains drove us back.

It is reported that His Excellency, the Administrator has given private notice to the military authorities, as well as to the principal merchants, bankers, &c. in the colony, to be in readiness for any riot or disturbance which the termination of the Canton murder trial may cause amongst the native community on Thursday or Friday. There can be no harm in taking all possible precautions, but we think an outbreak in Hongkong next to an impossibility. The Chinese here were never quieter or more law-abiding than at present.

Our Shanghai contemporary, the *Mercury*, understands that Colonel Ke Austin, the celebrated American rifle shot, has joined the Loftus Troupe. The Colonel is a capital fellow, but we should imagine that his *forte* as a caterer for the public amusement lies in a far different direction to opera bouffe. However, we shall see by and by. We may note that the Loftus Troupe, after a most successful season in Shanghai, have resolved to try their luck in Japan. In consequence of this determination the company will not open here until the beginning of November instead of next week as had been previously arranged.

Says the *Shanghai Courier* of the 21st inst.:—The *Hu-pao* of this morning states that the widow Wang Ah-an having petitioned the Provincial Judge in regard to the charge which she being an English and the other a Danish has made against Si-yung, the following reply has been received:—"This case has been reported to the Provincial Authorities by the Shanghai Chehsien. Now you complain in your petition that Si-yung will not speak the truth at the Chehsien's yamen, that the case has become endless, and you beg us to demand a provincial investigation here in Soochow. Therefore, I must first petition my superiors the Viceroy Tso, and the Governor Wei Yung-kwang, and wait for their orders. You must return to Shanghai and wait for my orders at the Chehsien's yamen."

The decision in the case in which Un Wan Kai and Ah Man, office boy and coolie respectively, of the *Hongkong Telegraph*, were charged with assaulting Mr. S. A. Noronha on the 18th instant, was given this forenoon. Cross summonses had been taken out by the above defendants against Mr. Noronha and Mr. Bellarmine Campos. The case occupied the whole of yesterday, and his Worship reserved his decision on account of the conflicting nature of the evidence. When the case was called this morning Captain Thomson said that, Mr. Noronha, Jun., and Un Wan Kai having each received a certain amount of punishment, he would fine them one dollar each, and further ordered them to enter into their own recognisance in the sum of twenty dollars to be of good behavior for one month. Campos was discharged.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *Amoy Gazette* from Swatow on the 19th inst.—"I was sorry to see reported in the *Hongkong Daily Press* of the 17th instant that the steamer *Affghan* had been placed in quarantine on her arrival in Hongkong on the ground of having cholera on board. The *Affghan* arrived here from Amoy on the 14th and left for Singapore via Hongkong on the 16th. Several Europeans went over the ship together more than once, while she was here, and saw and counted all the passengers, but not a sign of cholera or any other sickness was noticed. Swatow may be said to be free of the disease (no case having occurred for some weeks) and it must be assumed that the man found sick on board at Hongkong either caught the disease before arriving here (report says that an apprentice died on board of cholera before reaching Swatow) or else that cooling water, fruit or stale vegetables was the cause. Either of these two would be sufficient in this hot weather especially in the heated holds of some of the passenger steamers.

The *Shanghai Mercury* is responsible for the following:—"The ironclad *Ting-yuen* is large, we suppose, because she has been proved to be useless; not because the Chinese are apprehensive of a war with France. She is useless because her construction was meddled with by Li Fung-pao; not because there is any fault to be found with the Vulcan Manufactory at Stettin. The Chinese were perpetually interfering with the design especially in the matter of the turret, which were made at their desire far to large for the ship. Li Fung-pao is an instance of the well-known adage, 'A little knowledge is a dangerous thing.' He was formerly at the Arsenal at Foochow, and went home with Mr. Glouzel and some students. So he knows all about building ironclads, and we suppose he told the manufacturers so at Stettin." On the same subject the *St. James's Gazette* says:—"That unlucky vessel the *Ting-yuen*, or *Everlasting Peace*, is still held inactive in the harbour of Stettin. She has been built—and presumably paid for, seeing that the North German, as a man of business, is not absolutely guileless—and she has been tried with distinguished success; her monster guns proved most formidable—so formidable, indeed, that the *Everlasting Peace* was very nearly converted into pieces. Elated with their possession of this powerful craft, the Chinese Government are naturally anxious to get it into the waters of the Yellow Sea. But there is a difficulty. The Pekin authorities know best how considerable are the chances of war being declared between France and China, and they do not like the prospect of committing the *Ting-yuen* to the Western waters with the chance of its being snapped up by a couple of French ironclads before it can reach a Chinese haven. And so, until things look a little clearer, the corvette remains in Stettin, occasionally getting up steam and looking as if it meant business, and doing its best to baffle the curiosity of certain French travellers who happen to find themselves—quite by accident, of course—on the shores of the Baltic, and who display a singular interest in naval architecture."

We read in the *Shanghai Courier* of the 22nd inst. that at the mock Court on that date two Chinese fishermen who had been captured near Kluotai Beacon by a native detective of the Municipal Police, were charged with wilfully cutting and stealing portions of the telegraph cables laid in the river between Woosung and Gutlaff. The detective found the two prisoners in one boat, and they had chisels and other implements in their possession for the purpose of cutting the cables; and they told him that other two boats, that had gone out to sea with eight fishermen, made it a regular business to cut the cables. The prisoners admitted having sold about 20 pounds of cable at \$2.20 per pound. They sold the material to a man who lives in some town on the right bank of the Yangtze about 50 miles from Woosung. The detective went there and found that this man had about 200 pounds of telegraph cables in his shop, and that he used the copper wire, which is the very finest of copper, and steel wire for the manufacture of various articles; and he had been making a splendid business of it. The frequent cutting of the cables has been the cause of great loss of business and heavy expense for repairs to both the Great Northern and the Eastern Extension Companies—their losses are estimated at £15,000 for repairs alone during this year, besides the loss of business by frequent interruptions of the traffic. Mr. Haas, who sat as Assessor at the Court to-day, said he would communicate with the Senior Consul in regard to the case, and the agents of the telegraph companies are to lay the matter before their consuls—the one being an English and the other a Danish Company. The *Taotai*, we believe, will be requested to send a Chinese gunboat to the place where the cables have been taken ashore, and the 200 pounds of telegraph cables found in the shop referred to, will be brought up to Shanghai, and other parties connected with the nefarious trade will be arrested. The two fishermen at Court to-day were taken back to the police station to await further action in the matter. We have been informed this afternoon that the *Taotai* has sent four of his men along with the native detective of the Municipal Police to arrest others connected with this affair. The Great Northern Telegraph Company has been on the track of these cable-thieves for several months, and offered rewards for their capture; the result being that on the information received from the Company the native detective made this capture, for which he is certainly entitled to some credit.

"Cross-examined by Mr. Wise—There are six or seven houses between the prisoner's shop and my shop. I saw him get my door I cannot see what he was doing. I have never been acquainted with the prisoner. I have seen him often, but my store; but never knew him by his name before then. (The prisoner) had not struck my dog I would not have looked out. Some one struck my dog with a walking stick. I know it was a stick (shows stick). My dog is very obedient dog (laughs). I said when he struck the dog, 'Hah! the foreigner is sufficiently saucy.' The foreigner when I said that did not look up and over his shoulder he was looking at such a crowd of voices that the foreigner did not hear. I was not able to describe at the examination what had happened. I knew it was Logan's house as I had seen him go in. It was after I went to the house that I saw him fill him. I saw him (Logan) filled and saw the stick, but could not distinguish the man who had struck him with the walking stick with the stick. 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